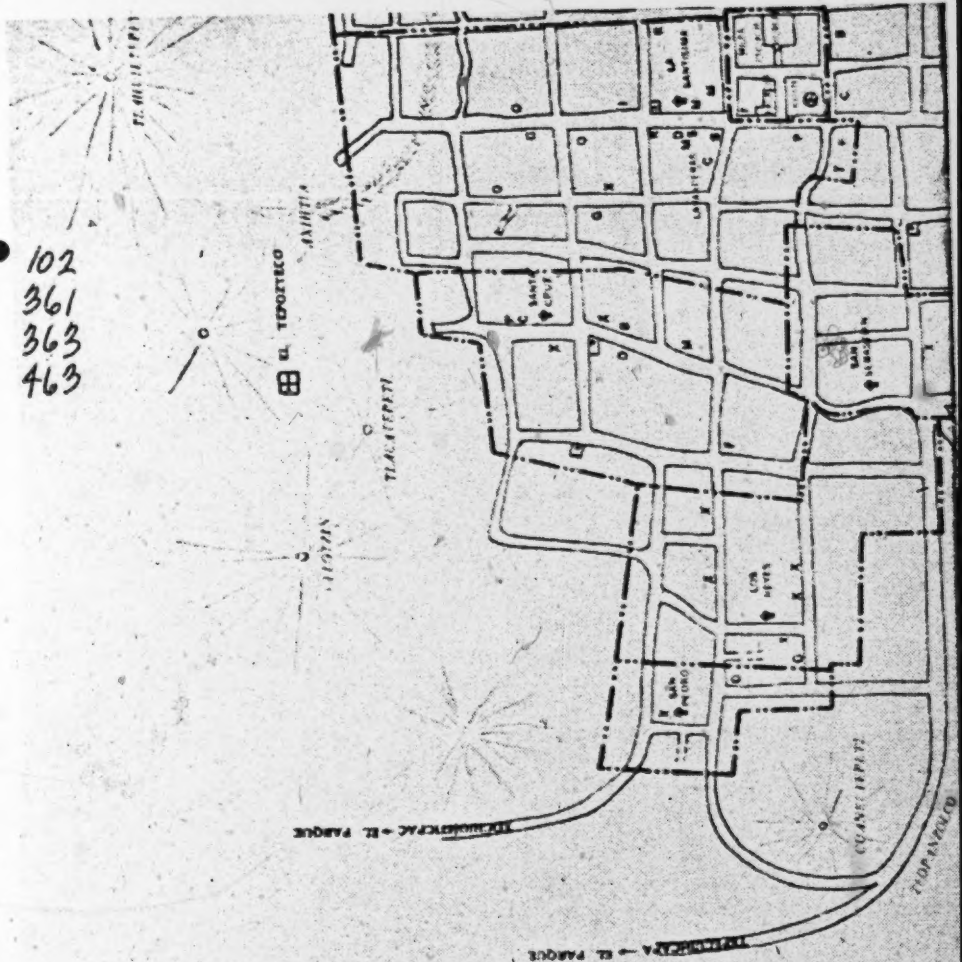
The map which appears opposite page 220 in the original text has been processed for this file in four sections, which may be identified as indicated in the following chart:

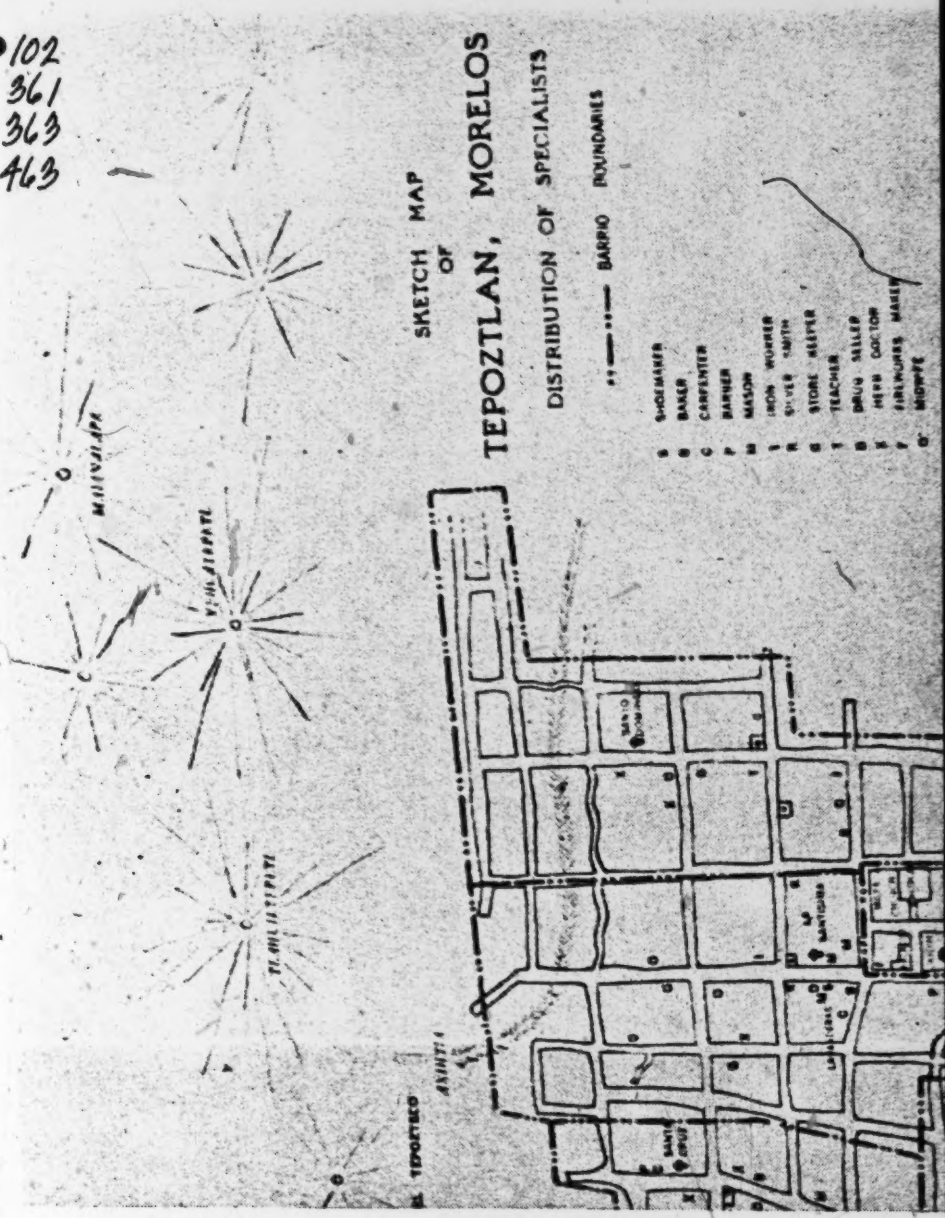
A	B
C	D



102
361
363
463

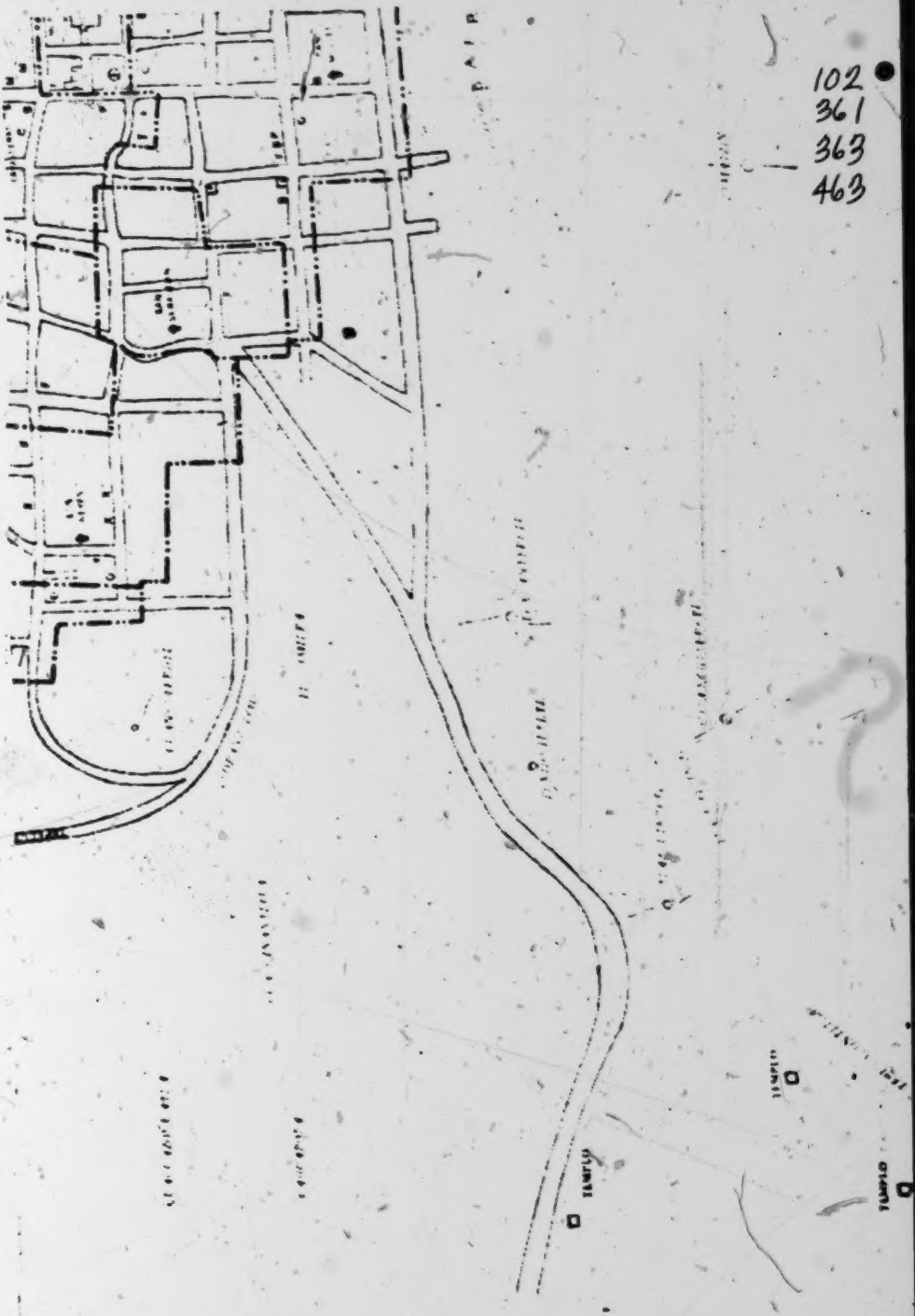
[facing p. 220, Section A]

●102
361
363
463



[facing p. 220, Section B]

1:Redfield E-5 (1926-1927) 1930 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37



[facing P. 220, Section C]

1:Redfield E-5 (1926-1927) 1930 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

102
361
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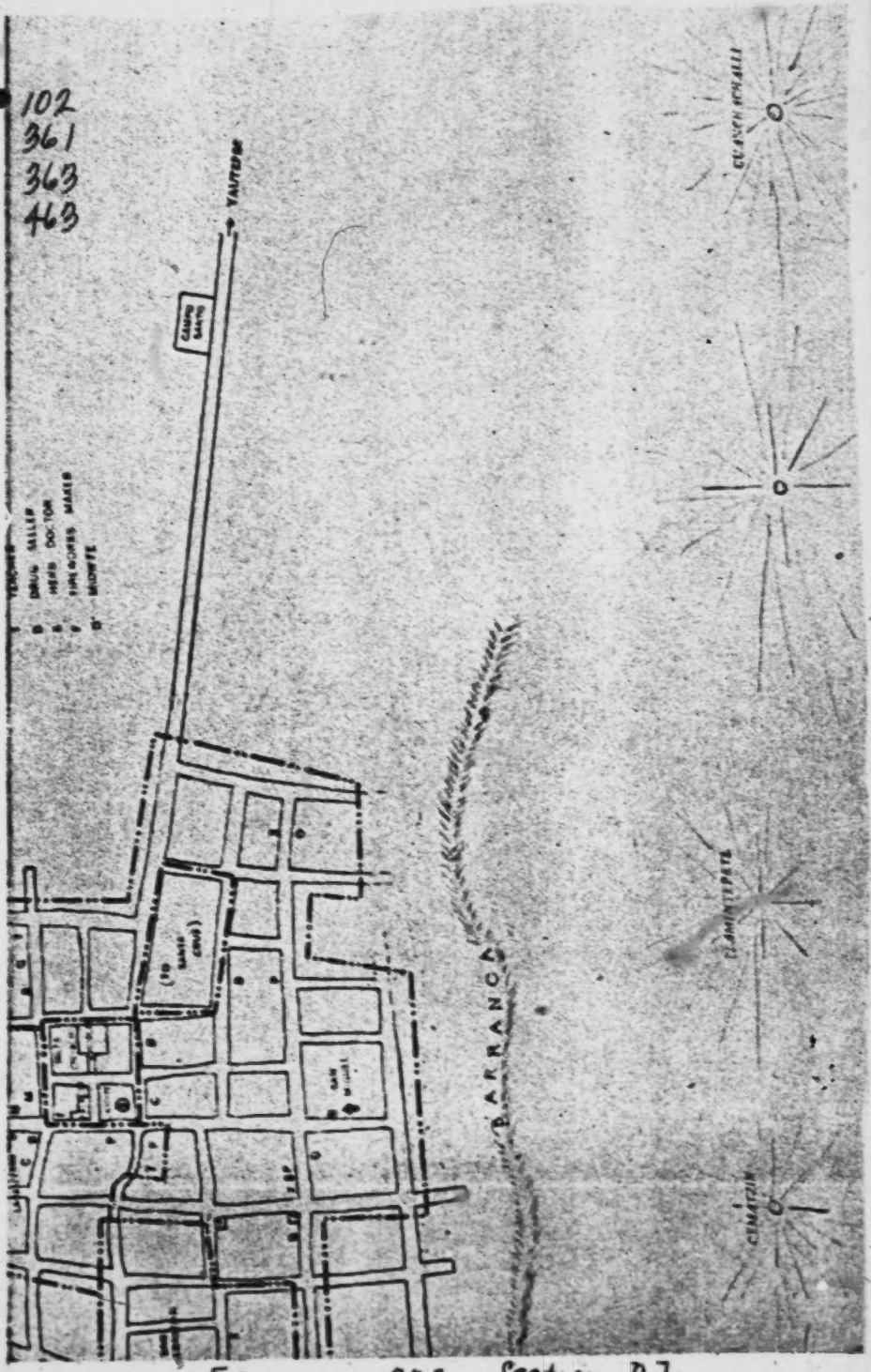

[facing p. 220, Section D]

2:Lewis E-5 (1943-1948)1951 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

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131

Fig. 1. Map of Mexico.

2:Lewis E-5 (1943-1948)1951 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

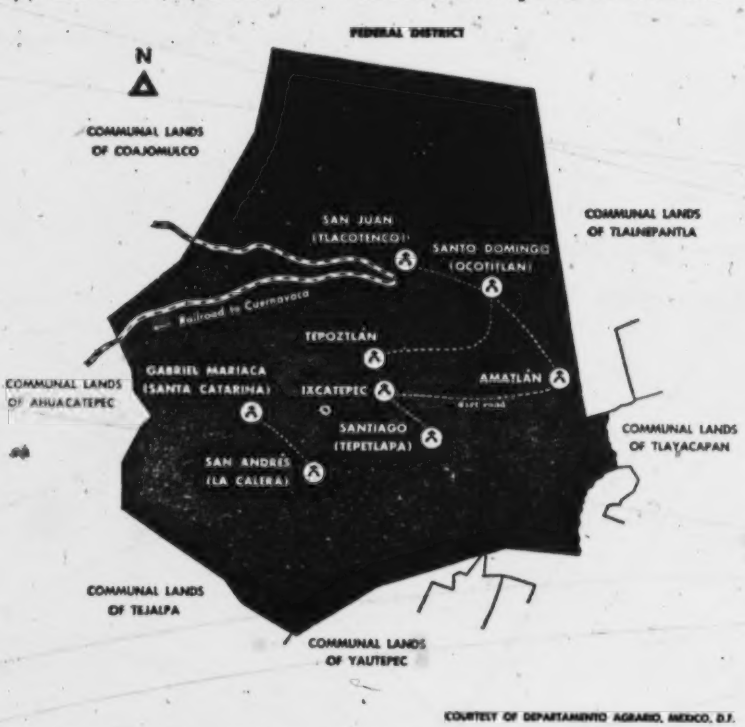

Fig. 2. Tepoztlán and surrounding municipios.

caliente or the hot zone. San Juan, the highest village, is at the lower limit of *tierra fria* while San Andrés, the lowest village, is at the upper limit of *tierra caliente*. Three of the villages, Tepoztlán proper, Ixcatepec, and Amatlán, are at approximately the same level within the temperate zone. Santo Domingo is about intermediate between the cold zone and the temperate zone, and Santiago is about intermediate between the hot zone and the temperate zone.

To the north of the village is the mountainous and heavily wooded area locally known as the monte, which constitutes approximately fifty per cent of the total area of the municipio. The predominant trees are pine, fir, oak, and madroña.[2] The monte with its forest constitutes the greatest single natural resource of the municipio. It has traditionally been the source of firewood, lumber, and charcoal; and, as we shall see later, the monte has been the subject of bitter inter-village

[2] The species of trees in the monte are as follows: oak or *encino* (*Quercus reticulata*), (*Quercus albocinato*), and (*Quercus Laurinea*); fir or *ayamel* (*Abies religiosa*); pine or *ocote*, (*Pinus patula*); *Cuaxochitl* (unidentified).

2:Lewis E-5 (1943-1948) 1951 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

102
311
137
133

Fig. 4. Land-use map, municipio of Tepoztlán.

2:Lewis E-5 (1943-1948) 1951 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

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134
311

Fig. 5. Land classes, municipio of Tepoztlán.

312 maining villages must depend upon springs which in some cases are a mile distant.
631 The fact that the municipio has existed for hundreds of years as a political and social entity in the face of this lack of geographic unity raises interesting questions which will be discussed later.

THE VILLAGE

133 Centrally located within the municipio, and nestled in a broad alluvial valley
361 surrounded by hills and massive rock outcroppings of fantastic and beautiful for-

2:Lewis E-5 (1943-1948)1951 NU37 Tepoztlan NU37

Fig. 11. Tepoztlán, showing streets, plaza, and barrio chapels.

numbered, but not in any systematic manner. Street names and house numbers are not used by the local population nor do they appear on letters addressed to the villagers from the outside. Since mail remains in the post office until called for, this does not present a problem.

At night the village appears even less sophisticated than during the day because of the lack of public street lighting. When there is no moon it is difficult, even dangerous, to walk through the rough streets without a flashlight or candle. Normally only young men venture out at night. Most people retire early, and the streets are dark and quiet. During the day the village also tends to be quiet, but many sounds can be heard: voices from within the houses, children crying or playing, housewives slapping tortillas into shape, people and animals walking over the stones, church bells, buses honking and racing loudly along the main thoroughfare, and an occasional lone peddler crying his wares. At night the only sounds